CIRCULATION COPY 1

Army General Gives First-hand Review Of Vietnamization Progress—Page Four

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 9, No. 2 October 24, 1970

RECEIVED 17 NOV 1970 ARMY LIBRARY Section

President Initiates New Job Program To Aid Veterans

President Nixon announced a new program, "Jobs for Veterans," Oct. 15 and termed it a nationwide effort to highlight the quality of the American veteran whose blend of skills and self-discipline makes him an ideal candidate for employment.

"He has proved himself in the military," the President said. "All he needs is the opportunity to demonstrate that he can contribute as much in civilian employment."

Mr. James F. Oates Jr. will head the program as National Chairman. He will be assisted by an Advisory Committee of

(Continued On Page Eight)

LT. GEN. FORSYTHE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY KELLEY

Gen. Forsythe Heads All-Volunteer Project

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has announced that Army Lieutenant General George I. Forsythe has been assigned as Project Manager, All-Volunteer Army.

Lt. Gen. Forsythe will report directly to Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor and General W. C. Westmoreland, Chief of Staff.

The appointment of Lt. Gen. Forsythe to this new position is one of the first steps taken by the Army to reach the target of zero draft calls by the end of Fiscal Year 1973. He is presently Commanding General, Army Combat Developments Command.

The mission of the Project Manager is to raise to the maximum extent possible, the number of enlistments and reenlistments in the Active Army and Reserve Components.

Secretary Kelley Gives Full Report On 'Zero Draft'

The Administration is stepping up its efforts to replace the draft with an all-volunteer force for the military services by 1973.

At a Pentagon briefing Oct. 14, Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, said:

"The business of achieving and sustaining zero draft calls is more than just a numbers game. It deals in total numbers, but it also deals in the special skills needed to do the total military job. We are determined that in the pursuit of our goal of zero draft and the achievement of the all-volunteer concept, nothing can be compromised in terms of quality. We don't want to be over-qualified, but neither can we afford to be under-qualified."

When asked what the cost of an all-volunteer program would be, Secretary Kelley replied:

"I don't believe that there is a person alive who knows what it is going to

(Continued On Page Two)

General Walt To Retire

General Lewis W. Walt, Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps since Jan. 1, 1968, is retiring Feb. 1.

President Nixon has nominated Lieutenant General Keith B. McCutcheon for appointment to the grade of General and successor to General Walt.

General McCutcheon has been Commanding General of the II Marine Amphibious Force in Vietnam.

CIRCULATION COPY 1

Sec. Kelley Reviews Situation Leading To An All-Volunteer Force

(Continued From Page One)

cost to achieve zero draft calls. I have maintained from the start that this is a cut-and-try proposition. You can theorize all you want about how quickly and how well people will respond to various incentives, such as increases in pay, such as improved housing, but you have to try to find out whether it works."

The Secretary said that while money is important, he feels other factors are also important in inducing young men and women to join the Services and continue a military career:

"We may find in the final analysis that the impact of better management—better utilization of people—has considerably more to do with retaining people in the Service in higher numbers than some of those who have studied the problem in the past.

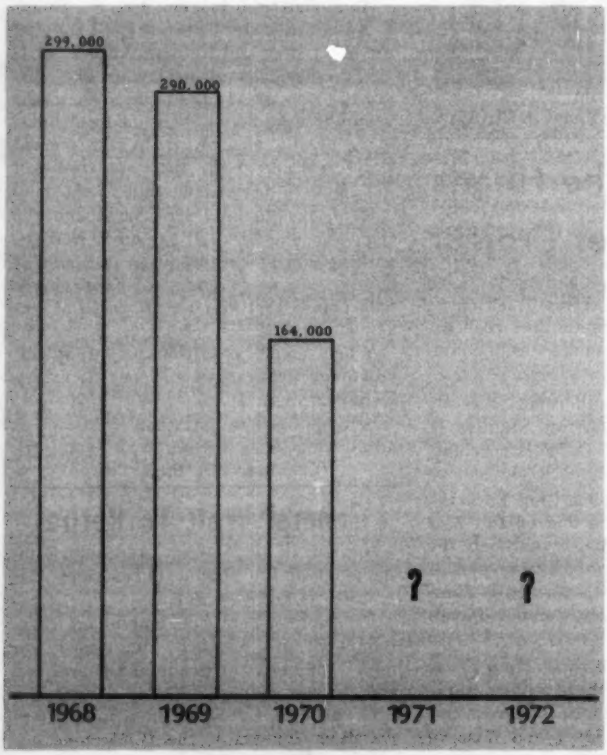
"I am inclined to believe that is a highly important factor, and I base my personal conviction on a practice I have followed since joining this Department, of sitting down privately with enlisted personnel and officers, without command personnel present, and listening to them talk about their Service experiences. I am convinced that some of these nonmonetary factors have very much to do with our ability to get people."

Many military personnel, said the Secretary, have told him "it really isn't these big things that are going to be responsible for keeping" them in the Services—"it is the little things; it is the day-to-day business; it is the elimination of 'make work' activities; it is the elimination of Saturday morning inspections when they might be better enjoying themselves on weekends as other people do; it is the unnecessary policing of clean yards."

It is such "little irritants" as these "that often add up to people leaving the Services whereas they might find a useful career there," Mr. Kelley said.

Declining Draft Calls

Calendar Years 1968-1972



Declining Draft Call

In explaining the problems to be faced in the transition to zero draft and an all-volunteer force, Secretary Kelley spoke of the chief factors involved.

The trend of draft calls is lower in 1970 than it was in previous years. He would not project a figure for 1971 or beyond, but estimated a decline from the 163,500 for 1970.

Among the reasons he gave for not projecting any draft call figures for the future were:

—The Department of Defense Budget for Fiscal Year 1971 has not yet been approved.

—It is not now known how successful the Department's recruiting efforts are going to be.

After studying the draft sequence numbers of volunteers in the spring of this year, and surveys conducted in recent years, DoD officials have concluded that of those who are enlisting today, about 40 to 45 per cent are true volunteers.

Reenlistment Rates

For first term regulars—enlistees who reenlist at the first opportunity—there appears to be a heavy decline from 26 per cent in 1962 down to 12 per cent in 1970. However, among this group are many draft-induced volunteers who came into the Services in 1966 and 1967, when the Southeast Asia buildup occurred, and who declined to reenlist in 1969 and 1970.

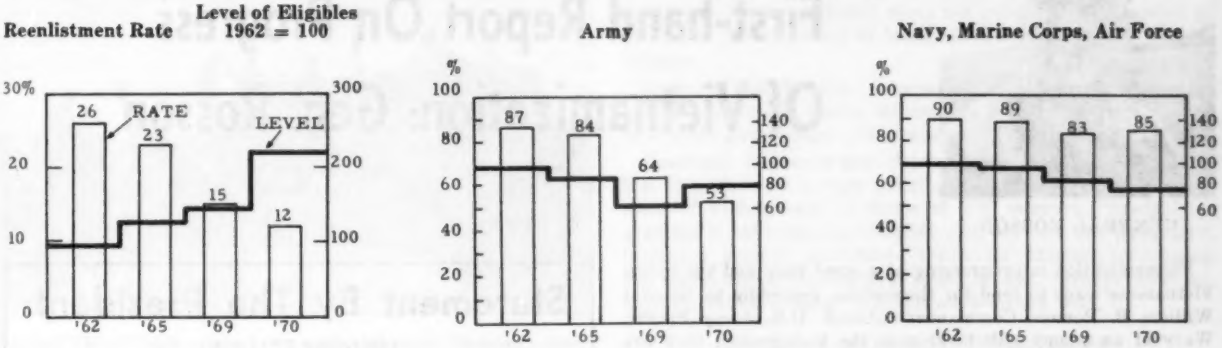
The level of enlistees from which this 12 per cent was drawn is considerably higher, and the actual result is that in 1970 there were 55,000 reenlistees, whereas in 1965 there were only 5,000 more—60,000 reenlistees among first-term regulars.

Among career regulars—those who have an opportunity to reenlist for the second or subsequent times—the decline is not so drastic. For the Army, from 87 per cent down to 53 per cent. The other Services have a fairly stable history, with 8 to 9 out of 10 continuing to reenlist when given the opportunity. But, as with the first-termers, the percentage figures standing by themselves can be misleading because in 1970 the base of people concerned was much higher than in 1962 and 1965.

Those who said they would have enlisted, or they probably

Reenlistment Rates In Relation To Eligible Separatees

FIRST TERM REGULARS — CAREER REGULARS



would have enlisted, without a draft were classed as non-draft-motivated volunteers. It is significant that a substantial number of them listed "training and educational opportunities" as a reason for volunteering.

It also is interesting that the factor of patriotism, which probably identifies most closely with this reason, is not on the decline among those who can be identified as true volunteers.

Conclusions drawn from surveys of personnel in this category, said Secretary Kelley, are categorized according to the importance given them by personnel surveyed: training and educational opportunities; increase maturity and self-reliance; better opportunity than civilian; travel, excitement, new experiences; to serve country; personal problems; and other reasons.

"You will note, of course," said the Secretary, "that pay isn't one of the things that drew people into the Services." He added that these samplings would represent about two per cent of the total personnel in the Services at the time of the surveys, since 1965.

REENLISTMENT DECISION —The Factors

POSITIVE

FIRST REENLISTMENT

- Advancement opportunities
- Reenlistment bonus
- Educational opportunities
- Choice of job assignment
- Fringe benefits
- Medical and Dental care

SUBSEQUENT REENLISTMENTS

- Retirement benefits
- Promotion and financial security
- Military duties
- Fringe benefits
- Medical and Dental care
- PX and Commissary

NEGATIVE

— Non-competitive pay level
— Family separation
— Lack of choice of job assignment
— Dislike service life

Factors Affecting Reenlistment

While educational opportunity has a high rating among those who reenlist—along with advancement opportunities and choice of job assignment—there is a difference in the reasons for reenlisting the second time as against motive for the first reenlistment.

In order of importance given by those surveyed, reasons given for first reenlistment were: advancement opportunities; reenlistment bonus; educational opportunities, choice of job assignment; fringe benefits (medical and dental care, PX and commissary).

Subsequent reenlistments: retirement benefits; promotion and financial security; military duties; fringe benefits.

But what those surveyed said they did not like were: non-competitive pay level; family separation; lack of choice of job assignment; dislike Service life.

Special Manning Problems

"Ground combat personnel," said the Secretary, "is clearly one of the hard-to-get skills . . . . The Army will assign in the current year 100,000—give or take a few—personnel to the basic combat skills—armor, infantry, artillery. Of that 100,000, approximately four per cent designate those combat MOSs—military occupation specialties—which means that 96 per cent are assigned, not because they chose those combat specialties, but because they were needed over and beyond those who vol-

(Continued On Page Six)

GENERAL ROSSON

First-hand Report On Progress Of Vietnamization: Gen. Rosson

Vietnamization is progressing at a good pace and the South Vietnamese want to fend for themselves, according to General William B. Rosson, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Army Pacific. Wary of an enemy still lurking in the background, they are concerned that U.S. troops will be withdrawn before they are ready to assume full control of their country.

As a result, there is a need "to balance with uncommon skill and accuracy" the enemy threat, improvement on the part of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces and the pace of the U.S. troop redeployment, Gen. Rosson said.

In 1968, the United States agreed to help the Vietnamese to assume a greater share of responsibility for conduct of the war and for national development.

Since its inception, Vietnamization has made encouraging progess toward the day when the people of South Vietnam will be able to determine their own destiny free from outside interference. At the same time, the effort has had to contend with a number of problems.

Gen. Rosson told the annual meeting of the Association of the U.S. Army in Washington, D.C., Oct. 14, that U.S., South Vietnamese and free world forces were carrying out three major, interrelated undertakings under Vietnamization.

- **Improvement and Modernization**—Expanding the Republic of Vietnam ground, sea and air forces and improving their combat and technical proficiency.
- **Pacification**—Supporting the government of the Republic of Vietnam's Pacification Program, which aims to improve the social, economic and political lot of the people.
- **Combat Operations**—Conducting combat operations whose purpose is to establish a secure environment within which the enemy is incapable of preventing the steady forward progress of pacification and development.

He said the three undertakings define the job to be done and then asked the question: "What are the accomplishments and problems associated with each?"

IMPROVEMENT AND MODERNIZATION

Expansion—Since mid-1968 the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces have increased in strength by approximately 105,000. The territorial forces, that is the Regional and Popular Forces together, have added another 150,000. In terms of program accomplishment this represents over 90 per cent of the planned strength of approximately 500,000 for the regulars and of approximately 550,000 for the territorials.

Statement By The President

(October 12, 1970)

On April 20 I announced that progress under the Vietnamization Program would permit a reduction of 150,000 Americans in our authorized troop ceiling between then and the spring of 1971. The first 50,000 increments of these withdrawals has already been completed ahead of the October 15 date which I set on June 3.

The continued progress of the Vietnamization Program has made possible an acceleration rate of withdrawal within the over-all schedule announced previously.

Accordingly, I have instructed Secretary Laird to reduce the authorized ceiling of our forces in Vietnam by another 40,000 between now and Christmas. As a result of this decision, there will be authorized 205,500 fewer Americans in Vietnam by Christmas of this year than when I took office.

Modernization—The expanded South Vietnamese forces have received, and will continue to receive until expansion is complete, a balanced complement of modern battle-proven arms and equipment. The Army and Marine Corps—M-16 rifles, M-60 machine guns, M-79 grenade launchers, the new family of tactical radios, latest model wheeled vehicles, armored personnel carriers, artillery, engineer equipment, material handling equipment and maintenance gear.

The Navy also has received vastly increased numbers of coastal surveillance, riverine, and support ships and craft.

The Air Force is receiving UH-1 lift helicopters and gunships, jet fighters, larger and more versatile transport aircraft and tactical air control assets.

Training Effort—No less than 475,000 officers and men were processed through training centers and schools in 1969, and more than 600,000 will receive instruction this year. English language training has become a major enterprise.

PACIFICATION SUPPORT

Gen Rosson described eight objectives of the Pacification part of Vietnamization.

Strengthened Security of the Population—All regular, territorial and paramilitary forces contribute to attainment of this objective. The concept governing their employment calls for interior protection of hamlets, villages and urban areas by

CONSTRUCTION—Members of the Americal Division's 26th Engineering Battalion work on a bridge abutment, as they assist the South Vietnamese in a road construction operation.

People's Self Defense Forces and National Police. Perimeter security of hamlets, villages and urban areas is the responsibility of the Popular Forces; and conduct of provincial and district level mobile operations by Regional Forces.

With local security being accomplished by others, the Regular Armed Forces of the Government of Vietnam, the United States and other free world allies can engage the enemy in border and base areas, interdict communication, preempt enemy offensive preparations, react rapidly to contacts with the enemy and come to the aid of Territorials as required.

Neutralization of the Enemy Infrastructure—Calls for neutralizing the Viet Cong (VC) infrastructure—the Communist control apparatus. Unless and until the infrastructure can be rendered ineffective, the enemy's potential for sustaining his efforts in South Vietnam will remain. A competent and reliable police program is essential to strengthened security for the population, neutralization of the VC infrasturcture and maintenance of law and order.

People's Self-defense Forces—This objective calls for developing People's Self-defense Forces in urban as well as rural areas, as home guards. Since 1968 more than 3,500,000 men, women and children have been organized in these forces and about two-thirds have received rudimentary military training. Roughly 360,000 are armed, while others provide support of various kinds, such as firefighting and first aid.

Local Administration—This objective focuses on improvement of local administration. One of the truly significant testimonials to pacification progress is found in the expansion of elected governments at hamlet and village levels; 95 per cent of the more than 11,000 hamlets and 2,100 villages have such governments today.

National Unity—This objective stresses greater national unity through continued emphasis on the **Chieu Hoi**, or open arms, program which encourages enemy military personnel and political functionaries to rally to the Government of Vietnam. More than 47,000 came over last year; 25,00 have rallied this year.

Care of War Victims—A better life for war victims, or refugees, is the aim of this objective. At the beginning of 1969 there were 1,400,000 of them. Since then almost one million have been resettled or have returned to their villages as security has improved. Today there are roughly 550,000, most of whom are in the process of being resettled or returned to their villages.

Improved Information Program—This emphasizes greater use of audio-visual media, information teams and local officials to explain government policy and goals.

Economic Improvement—Primarily agricultural in nature, this objective has a high priority in the eyes of the Government of Vietnam and in terms of U.S. support. Principal ingredient is land reform. Included also are rice self-sufficiency, increased protein production, credit for farmers, processing and marketing of agricultural products, and, perhaps most important, redistribution of government-owned land.

CONDUCT OF COMBAT OPERATIONS

Enemy Shift in Strategy—The third major Vietnamization undertaking concerns combat operations. First consideration should be to note Hanoi's shift in strategy last year from one of sustained effort to achieve victory to one of protracted war leading to an ill-defined "ultimate" victory. This was accompanied by greater reliance on attacks by fire as opposed to costly ground assaults, and by a shift of emphasis from urban areas to the countryside—with priority to the Mekong Delta.

What caused these changes on Hanoi's part? When viewed from the vantage point of hindsight, according to Gen. Rosson, the reason revolves around the heavy losses sustained by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army during their abortive offensive attempts in 1968 and 1969, relentless pressure against the enemy's base areas and lines of communication, the growing effectiveness of Republic of Vietnam Regulars and Territorials, and success of the accelerated Government of Vietnam Pacification Program in 1969.

BUILDERS—Vietnamese distribute bags of cement to prepare base for runway matting at site in Republic of Vietnam.

Sec. Kelley Reviews Situation Leading To An All-Volunteer Force

(Continued From Page Three)

unteered for them." (Additional information on this subject will be found in the category of "Proficiency Pay.")

The shortage of doctors in the Services is a problem for the reason that the Nation has a doctor problem," said Secretary Kelley. "Many of these—because of the nature of programs in existence, and because of the pull from civilian society—are draft induced."

The solution, therefore, he continued, must be to "provide challenging professional opportunities for the practice of medicine within the Services; to provide excellent facilities with which to practice medicine; to provide a continuing and increasing number of incentives through scholarship residency and intern programs; and through senior support programs that will draw and keep the required numbers of doctors in the Services."

The Secretary then spoke of Reserve and National Guard components:

There needs to be a better understanding within the civilian community of the role of the reservists and the guards, and thus a response that makes it possible for them to be full-time civilians, part-time military at a cost which is substantially less to the Nation.

Now we have talked about the problem. Let's talk a little about the solution.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has identified the need for early Congressional action on the 20 per cent pay bill, which was sent to the Congress the same month, April, as the President's message to the Congress on draft reform and the all-volunteer force..

This is simply a beginning step toward closing the gap between civilian and military pay at the entry level.

You can make any kind of a comparison you wish with the minimum wage of $1.60, with the wage paid to Job Corps graduates, with common labor rates to be found in retailing and industrial operations today, and you will find that even with the 20 per cent increase in the base pay, and added to it the other pay factors which are reflected in military pay, this does nothing more than start to close the gap.

It is a move, and we think a very necessary move in the right direction.

AF MANPOWER CHIEF—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird (left) administers the oath of office to Mr. Richard J. Borda as the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. Mrs. Borda assists during the ceremony at the Pentagon. (Department of Defense Photo).

Proficiency Pay

In Secretary Laird's letter to the Services on zero draft he alluded to proficiency pay and the need to examine it particularly as to its possible application to combat types—infantry, artillery and armor.

Proficiency pay came into being as a result of a Cordiner Study Group and recommendations in 1958. Its simple purpose is to maintain a supply of hard-to-get enlisted skills.

On the authorization of Congress, it enables DoD to provide special pay incentives ranging from $30 to $150 a month. It authorizes the Secretary of Defense to designate any skill considered critical and, therefore, within the intended boundary of proficiency pay. It also enables the Secretary to respond in a way that encourages superior performance by recognizing superior performance as a basis for proficiency pay, and, of course, finally it encourages enlistment and reenlistment in fighting and/or technical skills.

The Army is carefully examining the feasibility of proficiency pay as applied to combat types, and for the reasons that I mentioned earlier. You recall that only four per cent of 100,000 assigned by the Army annually to combat MOSs are volunteers for the MOSs. This is a high or a moderately high cost item, depending on whether you go full-scale to $150 or go to a lower increment like $100 or $50.

The $150, as applied to the present pay level for an E-2 completing his training and being assigned a combat MOS, would for all practical purposes, double his pay. So you can see, we are talking about something that could have a very substantial impact on the pay situation.

Education and Training

Education and training benefits consistently rank high as an incentive for volunteering, said the Secretary. Top Defense officials . . . are considering a variety of incentives in the education and training fields.

More than 10 per cent of the personnel in the Republic of Vietnam are participating in their own educational advancement in off-hours courses. The Secretary said there is an impressive total of young men who come into the Services as enlistees and school dropouts who complete their high school

Improve Recruiting

☐ **Increase Recruiter Effectiveness**

- Assign highly selected NCOs
- Stabilize the tour of duty
- Provide additional incentives
  - — Proficiency pay
  - — Defray out-of-pocket expenses
  - — Increase leased housing

☐ **Increase Number of Recruiters**

☐ **Increase Advertising Budgets**

education, getting equivalency certificates and accreditation while in Service.

The ROTC Program, said the Secretary, "is an area of continuing concern to us. But, as I reported recently, it is a program which is in over-all good shape. There are 16,000 ROTC college scholarships authorized at the present time" and it is expected that this number will increase.

Housing

The objective, said the Secretary, is to provide decent housing for all military personnel. It means either housing them on-base or having within their economic reach housing in the civilian community.

In the proposed FY '71 DoD Budget is a provision for 8,000 family housing units and that figure represents a 137 per cent increase over the previous five-year average. It also represents an investment of more than $200 million.

In addition, it is proposed in FY '71 to spend perhaps $136 million to improve and update bachelor housing and military housing construction on military bases.

"Housing," said the Secretary, "is something that has too often been neglected in the face of budget pressures. People who are made to endure family separations when assigned to overseas posts unaccompanied by families are entitled to a decent family renewal when they return to the States, and too often this is not possible.

"We regard the housing situation as a critical area, and one that needs a considerable amount of attention and investment in terms of problems that we face.

"A variable housing allowance is being seriously examined to provide an additional factor of support to military personnel when assigned to high cost metropolitan areas."

Improve Recruiting

Secretary Kelley said that recruiting is an area in which "we are convinced a greater effort will produce more enlistees than we are getting today. This means increasing numbers. It also means better people.

"The people who are the military recruiters of each Service are the front window of the Service. These are the men and women that Mother and Dad see when they bring their sons and daughters down to the recruiting station and get a first impression" of what the Service is. "If they like what they see, they are more inclined to let their sons and daughters enlist. If they don't like it, you know the answer.

"A companion, of course, to a better recruiting program is an increase in the advertising budgets for recruiting. You can't just hide your light in a bushel basket and expect that people are going to come to you."

As for the over-all problem of zero draft and reaching an all-volunteer status, Secretary Kelley said:

"I can't put all those variables into a static state and forecast for you where we are coming out. I just say we are going to do it, and all of us in DoD and the Services have a very positive conviction about this goal of zero draft calls."

GIFT FROM PRESIDENT NIXON—Captain Dewitt L. Freeman (left), Commanding Officer of the attack aircraft carrier Saratoga (CVA-60), and Commander A. J. Storeide, Executive Officer, inspect a gift to the ship from President Nixon. The President was onboard the ship Sept. 28-29 during a visit to the Sixth Fleet, operating in the Mediterranean Sea. The brass and wood chiming ship's clock is inscribed: "To the Officers and Men of the USS SARATOGA, from Richard Nixon, President of the United States, September 1970." The gift package was opened during a broadcast from the ship's television station.

President Initiates New Job Program To Aid Veterans

(Continued From Page One)

100 leaders in the business, labor, government and civic community.

"I want this program to increase the national awareness of the veteran's potential as an employe," the President said, "and I am confident that public and private employers will meet the challenge by providing veterans with widened job and training opportunities."

The President instructed the Departments of Labor, Commerce, and Defense, the Veterans Administration and other agencies of the Executive Branch to support the program fully within their areas of responsibility.

He also called upon American business, organized labor, veterans organizations, and State and local governments to lend their support.

"The Nation must make full use of the talents and ambitions of these fine young people." he said.

The Department of Defense will help young servicemen returning to civilian life through its Transition Program and career personnel who are retiring after 20 or more years of service through its Referral Program.

The Defense Department also will work closely with the National Chairman to insure that a proper bridge is established between the men returning to civilian life and the resources developed by the national campaign in American communities.

Defense officials said, "We want to insure that the men know how to take advantage of the opportunities which will be created as a result of this national campaign."

As a major part of its support of the Jobs for Veterans campaign, the Defense Department will establish an information and communications program for men scheduled for separation so they will know what resources are available in their home communities under the program.

The Defense Department is working with other Federal agencies to develop a national advertising campaign in cooperation with the Advertising Council. It also is supplying personnel for the administrative staff of the National Chairman, as are the Departments of Labor and Commerce and the Veterans Administration.

To further support the program, the Defense Department is furnishing a member for the Government Steering Committee for the Jobs for Veterans Program. This committee will be responsible for coordinating and expediting the contributions of the Federal agencies in support of the program. The committee, it was explained, provides the National Chairman an advisory service and a channel for expeditious handling of his requests for assistance among the principal Federal agencies supporting the program.

President Nixon noted that more than one million servicemen and women will complete their military service this year and return to civilian life. Almost four million Vietnam-era veterans have already returned to civilian life.

DAY OF PRAYER—Throughout the Americal Division's area of operation in the Republic of Vietnam, prayer services in isolated field locations were conducted in observance of the National Day of Prayer (Oct. 21) proclaimed by President Nixon. In one of 20 religious services conducted by chaplains of the Americal Division, Chaplain (Capt.) Merle D. Brown uses a C-ration box as an altar while he reads from the Bible with men of the 11th Infantry Brigade's 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry. (U.S. Army Photo)

GIFT EXCHANGE—Lieutenant General A. P. Clark, Air Force Academy Superintendent, presents a ceremonial saber on behalf of the Cadet Wing to the Premier of Cambodia, Cheng Heng, during the premier's recent visit to the Academy. Premier Heng presented a light silver Cambodian chafing dish to the Air Force Academy, Colo.

NAVY'S OCEANOGRAPHER — Rear Admiral W. W. Behrens Jr. (above) has succeeded Rear Admiral O. D. Waters Jr. as Oceanographer of the Navy. Prior to his new position, Rear Adm. Behrens was Director of the Politico-Military Division for Chief of Naval Operations. Rear Adm. Waters is with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research and Development.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

Editor: J. C. Becher

Published weekly by American Forces Press Service, 1117 N. 19th St., Arlington, Va. 22209, a unified activity of the Office of Information for the Armed Forces, OASD (M&RA). Reproduction of content is authorized. Suggested dateline for materials used is WASHINGTON (AFPS).

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Price 5 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: $2.50 per year; $3.25 additional for foreign mailing.
☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1970 434-870/T-17